DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[For the Confederate.

Oxford and its Ladies.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me space in your columns in order to give public expression of the sentiments of gratitude of this regiment, (4th N. C. Cavalry) for the kindness received from the ladies and citizens since our arrival here. We reached Scotland Neck February 10th, 1864, the object of our visit being to recruit our horses and be prepared for the duties of the spring and summer campaign. On our arrival at Clarksville, Halifax Co., we were most cordially greeted by the ladies and citizens generally; who seemed untiring in their efforts to make our stay among them agreeable. They designed preparing a dinner for the regiment, but before arrangements could be made we were ordered away.

We pitched our camp at Woodville, Bertie Co., where we also received every attention that a soldier could expect. The regiment encamped a while at Colerain, but as I was absent at the time, I cannot speak with certainty of the sentiments of that community. A portion of this country is infested with Buffaloes, who have given much trouble and done serious damage to the loyal citizens.

We then recrossed the Roanoke, making our way through Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash, Franklin, and rested for a time at Oxford, Granville Co. Our march through these counties was very pleasant. We made the acquaintance of many intelligent citizens, and the inhabitants generally are much interested in the soldier's welfare.

At Oxford, however, we remained longer and had a better opportunity of discovering the true character, and tearing the sentiments of its inhabitants; but while we cannot speak for all the citizens of this place, yet of those with whom it was our privilege to associate we must say, that they exhibited in an eminent degree, that self sacrificing spirit which is so necessary in these times that try the souls of men. But as regards the ladies of this place, and its surroundings, we unhesitatingly affirm that their devotion to Southern independence, and Southern soldiers, has not been surpassed since our troubles began. One marked feature in the hospitality of this place was the interest manifested for soldiers *generally;* not to a few select friends did their invitations extend, but all they desired to know. Is he a true Southern soldier; this was a sufficient guarantee and passport to the kind hospitalities and warm sympathies of every lady.

We reached there on Tuesday, and on the following Monday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., the regiment was invited to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by these lovers of liberty. The table was set in the College campus of Mr. Mills, the Principal of one the Female schools of this place. The ladies of the town and of this institution graced the occasion with their presence, the young ladies of the school of the Rev. Mr. Parcelle, in company with his accomplished lady, were also present, and contributed largely to the enjoyment of this occasion.

At a quarter after 3 o'clock, p. m., the soldiers were invited around the table, loaded with the substantials of life, and it was a debatable question, whether the soldiers who partook of the refreshments were happier than the ladies who had furnished them.—For awhile I thought the soldiers inhaled larger draughts of pleasure, but on surveying the ladies who were looking on, and moving around the soldiers with an inimitable grace, adding as they went cheerful words, and bestowing winning smiles, I concluded that mental enjoyment had the preponderance.

One fact connected with this display of liberality, deserves particular attention. It was informed on good authority that some of the persons who contributed handsomely, were *Refugees;* exiled from their homes, absent from all the means and resources they once had at command, some having suffered largely in estate, yet these persons were among the first who proposed dividing their scanty subsistence with their defenders. Heaven grant that those who have thus been subjected, to such sad inconveniences; yet whose indomitable spirit has arisen above all discouragement, may soon find themselves again in their homes quiet and undisturbed.

When the shadows of evening were lengthening and the twilights shades appearing we assembled in the College Hall, to be regaled by the enrapturing strains of music.—The repast upon the table was good, but the entertainment in the fine arts was better.—Long will the soldiers of the 4th N. C. Cavalry look back to that joyous scene with wrapped emotion. It was a bright burning star which for a time dispelled the black cloud of war; it was an *oasis* in the wilderness of the *desert;* and in the midst of deadly strife will the images of those fair ones who are so assiduous to promote the soldier's happiness be present to animate and to spirit him to deeds of daring.

The festivities lasted till eleven o'clock in the evening, and when the musical entertainment was over, Mr. Mills, interested us with some very amusing remarks as to the present and future prospects of *exempts;* he included himself among them, and gave positive orders to all parents present, that their children should never, after the conclusion of this war, "*ask him what battle* he was engaged in." Would that all our exempts were doing as much for the country as this gentleman. At the close of his speech he called for Col. Ferabee, the permanent commander of the regiment, whose home has been in Oxford, since last October, at which time he was wounded in front of his regiment, and has been unable for duty since, who made a very appropriate speech, inspiring and encouraging his men to greater deeds of valor. Lt. Col. Barringer, who is now on duty with this regiment, was also called for and responded in a very acceptable speech. Capt. Cherry, Lt. Holden, and Lt. Moore, also did justice on the occasion. It was then proposed that the festal scenes should be dismissed by singing the long metre doxology. Thus ended the few happy hours of innocent enjoyment, which has left an indelible impression upon the hearts of the 4th N. C. Cavalry.

CAPT. —— Co. A, 4TH N. C. CAVALRY.

FROM THE VALLEY.—We have a report by passengers from the Valley of Virginia, that a cavalry engagement between a detachment of Gen. Imboden's command and the enemy took place near Middletown, Frederick county, on Sunday last. The full particulars of the affair are not given; but a report says we took about twenty prisoners, which leaves the inference that the Yankees came off second best.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864. VOL. I—No. 82.

New Advertisements.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY ABOUT THE 28TH OF MARCH last, my negro man LUKE. He is about thirty-two years of age, stout built, about five feet eight inches in height, black complexion, full face, speaks tolerably quick when spoken to. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me or confined in any jail so that I can get him again.

J. J. GARRETT,
may 2-82-d2t* Enfield, Halifax Co. N. C.

Notice is hereby given that Application will be made to the next General Assembly for a private act to give effect to a bequest in the will of the late Dr. F. T. Hill of Wilmington, for the benefit of the Orphan poor of North Carolina.

April 30th, 1864. may 2-82-d1taw4t*

List of Letters

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., April 30th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Bobb, Wm H		Riddick, Rev C B	
Barber, Mrs A V		Roane, A	2
Brown, Mrs Mary		Roach, Lieut John	
Cook, George	2	Summers, W N	
Freman, Miss Mary		Sullivan, Miss Lula	
Hinson, John M		Thompson, Wm H	2
Hamilton, Eugene		Thomas, Samuel	
Izard, Zion		Thomas, Sarah (colored)	
King, Miss Adeline		Yates, Mrs Delia	
Lee, Latta		Yarbrough, John W	
Lewis, Mrs A		Webb, R S	
May, Penie		Wightman, Miss Annie	
Moore, Wm L	4	Woodlief, Mrs Sarah A	
Newby, Nathan		Wall, Willie R	
Pittman, Lieut R G		Williams, Miss Mary A	
Paschal, Mrs Francis		Whitehead, P	
Pinkham, Mrs Lydia		Williams, B S D	
Partin, Samuel			

may 2-82-d1t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

[No. 1.]

An Act to amend so much of section eleven of the Tax Law as requires one-tenth of the sweet potatoes produced this year to be paid to the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of section eleven of "An Act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as requires farmers and planters to pay one-tenth of the sweet potatoes produced in the present year to the Confederate Government, be so amended as to authorize the producer of sweet potatoes, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to make commutation by payment of the money value of the tithe thereof, instead of payment in kind, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners under the impressment act.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 2.]

An Act authorizing the tax in kind on bacon to be commuted by collection of salt pork as an equivalent.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Assistant Quartermasters and other agents engaged in the collection of tax in kind, may be authorized, under orders and regulations made by the Secretary of War, to demand and receive, in commutation for the tax in kind on bacon, an equivalent therefor in salt pork.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 3.]

An Act to prevent the enlistment or enrolment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 5.]

An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to rendering military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 7.]

An Act to continue in force an act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty three, which, by its own limitation, would expire on the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, Jan. 6, 1864.

[No. 9.]

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to General Robt. E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Whereas, The campaigns of the brave and gallant armies covering the capital of the Confederate States during the two successive years of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, under the leadership and command of General Robert E. Lee, have been crowned with glorious results, defeating greatly superior forces massed by the enemy for the conquest of these States, repelling the invaders with immense losses, and twice transferring the battles field from our own country to that of the enemy: And, whereas, the masterly and glorious achievements, rendering forever memorable the fields of the "Seven Days of Great Battles," which raised the siege of Richmond, as well as those of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Boonsboro', Sharpsburg, Sheperdstown, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, and Challorsville, command the admiration and gratitude of our country: And, whereas, these and other illustrious services rendered by this able commander since the commencement of our war of independence, have especially endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and have imposed on Congress the grateful duty of giving expression to their feelings: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies under his command, for the great and signal victories they have won over the vast hosts of the enemy, and for the inestimable services they have rendered in defence of the liberty and independence of our country.

Resolved, that the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers herein designated.

Approved January 8, 1864.

[No. 11.]

An Act to continue in force the provisions of An Act therein named,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the pay of certain officers and employees of the Executive and Legislative Departments," approved October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same are hereby continued in force until otherwise ordered by Congress.

Approved, January 13, 1864.

[No. 13.]

JOINT RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE WAR.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the present is deemed a fitting occasion to remind the people of the Confederate States that they are engaged in a struggle for the preservation both of liberty and civilization, and that no sacrifice of life or fortune can be too costly which may be requisite to secure to themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of these inappreciable blessings; and also to assure them that, in the judgment of the Congress, the resources of the country, if developed with energy, husbanded with care, and applied with fidelity, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war which it can be necessary to wage for our independence; and to exhort them by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots to a magnanimous surrender of all personal and party feuds; to an indignant rebuke of every exhibition of factious temper, in whatever quarter, or upon whatever pretext it may be made; to a generous support of all branches of the Government in the legitimate exercise of their constitutional powers; and to that harmonious and unselfish and patriotic cooperation which can alone impart to our cause the irresistible strength which springs from united councils, fraternal feelings, and fervent devotion to the public weal.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

[No. 14.]

An Act to prevent the recruiting, aiding and assisting of persons to desert from the army of the Confederate States, and for other purposes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice a soldier or person enrolled for service in the army of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall aid or assist any deserter from the army, or any person enrolled for service, to evade their proper commanders or to prevent their arrest to be returned to the service; or who shall knowingly conceal or harbor any such deserter, or shall purchase from any soldier or person enrolled for service any portion of his arms, equipments, rations or clothing, or any property belonging to the Confederate States, or any officer, or soldier of the Confederate States, shall, upon conviction before the District Court of the Confederate States, having jurisdiction of the offence, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

[No. 16.]

An Act authorizing Chaplains, in certain cases, to draw forage for one horse.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Chaplains in the army in actual service in the field, shall be entitled to draw forage for one horse: Provided, The Chaplain has a horse in his use.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

[No. 17.]

An Act to authorize the appointment of an agent of the Treasury Department west of the Mississippi.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an agent of the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to reside west of the Mississippi, at such place, and to discharge such duties, as shall from time to time be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to give direction to the said agent to discharge any duty or function on the other side of the Mississippi which he, the said Secretary is competent to discharge, and shall also have power to authorize the employment of such clerks, and to prescribe such regulations for the government of such agent and clerks, as, from time to time, the said Secretary may deem proper: Provided, That such clerks shall receive the salaries provided by law for similar services in the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. That this act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America.

Approved, January 27, 1864.

ap 11-64-law4w

NOTICE

TO GAS CONSUMERS. On and after May 1st, the price of Gas will be $35 per thousand.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
ap 29-80-d6t* Superintendents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line or either Rail road, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE,
ap 30-81-d12t Capt. and Post Q. M.

HEAD'QRS EXAMINING BOARD, 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, Lexington, April 23, 1864.

The Undersigned one of the Members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congresional District, N. C., hereby appoints the following times and places, for the Examination of Conscripts of the district:

65th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 16, 17, 18 and 19.

66th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 20, 21, 23 and 24.

83rd N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, May 26, 27, 28 and 30.

80th N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 1, 2, 3 and 4.

81st N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 6, 7, 8 and 9.

62nd N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, June 11, 13, 14 and 15.

51st N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.

49th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27.

50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.

63rd N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', July 4, 5, 6 and 7.

64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro' July 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A. H. SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Board 7th Cong. District,

Chief Enrolling Office, 7th District, Lexington, N. C., April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to have all white males between the ages of 17 and 50, at the times and places above mentioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all detailed hands present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers, will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of the negroes.

VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear, will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON,
ap 28-79-d12t Capt. and E. O. 7th Dist.

Fayetteville Observer copy three times.

TO THE VOTERS OF NASH COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:

THROUGH THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS of my friends, both in and out of the army, I now take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. I wish I could appear before you in person, but being deprived of that privilege, I am forced to announce myself in this very interesting sheet, (*The Confederate*) as a candidate aforesaid. Should I be so fortunate as to be the proper candidate for you, I assure you one thing, all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially. Should I be so fortunate as to escape the murderous bullets of the dastard foe, during the coming campaign, I am truly in hopes I shall have the exquisite pleasure of hearing my name bellowed out at the ballot box in August next.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.,
Private JNO. A. WINSTEAD,
Co. D., 47th N. C. T. Army of No. Va.
ap 29-80-d5t
Spirit of the Age copy two times.

THE REFUGEE'S NEICE.
THE REFUGEE'S NEICE.
A THRILLING STORY.
A THRILLING STORY.
OF THE WAR IN N. C.
OF THE WAR IN N. C.
THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED.
THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED.
A TALE OF LOVE.
A TALE OF WAR.

THE MERCURY will contain these charming Stories, together with many other articles from the pens of the best writers in the South, in next Saturday's issue. *The Refugee's Neice* will *be beautifully* ILLUSTRATED! Subscription $10 for six months.

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.
ap 28—79-3t Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOUGE OF

IMPORTED GOODS,

CARGOES STEAM SHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 cases flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Rene and Fancy Buttons
2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
2 cases Regatta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton.

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr. Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread.

STATIONERY.

5 cases Stationery
Let Papers, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c.

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
22 barrels Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackerel
10 half-barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
3 cases Spices.

HARDWARE, &c.

93 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
54 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar.

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
80 drums Balsam Copaiba
29 barrels Alum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs of Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Soda Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile soap, 356 bars
3 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extract Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart. Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

9 half Pipe Pures Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's Ane Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin:

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th. [26-77-tM11

$50 REWARD.

Stop the Horse Thief.---Stolen on the 14th inst., from the undersigned, from the stable of REUBEN PERRY, while on his regular round to his stands, an iron-gray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, poney built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse or the detection of the thief.

Y. N. THORNTON.
April 17th, 1864. ap 22—76-d9t*

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M., the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Palne & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23--75-dts.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C., April 6th, 1864.

In obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 45 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22; 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29,30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9, 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
"	118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23,24,25,26,27; 28, negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2,3, 4, 6, 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warren,	37th,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17, 18 20, 21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

* * * * * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regiment will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified:

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, *Richmond, Va.*, April 16, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and vouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDELL,
President Slave-Claims Board,
Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Exchange building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 20-77-dawtw.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mrs. L. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan-16-d1y

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-69-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of Mar., or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-52-d27t.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

NOTICK.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d-60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and Fort Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent. tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-tawlJ Southern Telegraph Co.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank Stockholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29-80-d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. BECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64-dtf.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.
ap 15-68-d12t

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 14 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop Iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
ap 12—66-d24t

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. COMP'Y, MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, April 25th, 1864.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.---RANAWAY from the Machine Shops of the Raleigh & Railroad Company, last Thursday, a negro boy named DAVY. The above boy is about five feet ten inches high, dark brown complexion. The said boy belongs to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, and was bought from Mr. Wm. Askew, of this city. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co., or his confinement in jail where they can get him.
ap 26-76-d3t.

ENROLLING OFFICE, Raleigh, April 27, 1864.

The Superintendents of all Railroads and Government contractors, also the principals of all public institutions of any kind who have detailed men at their employ, will furnish by the 2d day of May, a full and complete descriptive list of the same to this office.

SAMUEL R. WATERS,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer
ap 28-79-d4t for city of R[illegible]

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, May 2, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore, from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months	$15 00
" " " three "	9 00
" " " one "	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months	10 00
" " " three "	5 00
For the Weekly, six months	5 00

Advertisements $3 per square of ten lines, or less.

Northern News.

The intelligence from the north discloses to our view the same restless, perturbed, excited and anxious spirit which foreboded deadly strife and revolution. The total of Lincoln's drafts for men, foot up 2,200,000; of which seven hundred thousand have been called for since the first of last February. These calls have not been all answered. In the State of Massachusetts alone—the boastful, arrogant, abolition, negro-regimental Massachusetts, whose dirty, filthy skirts are smeared with more of the blood of this revolution than all Yankeedom besides—there is a deficiency on Lincoln's call of over twenty thousand men, despite her traffiicing emissaries, who have permeated throughout the north-west and even down to Newbern, to beg soldiers of any color to represent in dangerous places that Massachusetts patriotism that Sumner and Wilson had so faithfully represented for so long a time in scenes not dangerous. The north-west feels this mean but by no means unexpected shortcoming of Massachusetts, and announces its contempt and dissatisfaction in no measured terms of reprobation.

Gold, through the sharp manipulation of the "attorney Chase," reposes at a stand for the moment, until the "present palliative" wears off, then again to mount aloft and necessitate a new expedient; all tending the same road to end in the one fixed, inevitable ruin, shame and bankruptcy, that now for Yankeedom only "bides its time." This last expedient was the shipment of gold to the amount of four millions, with drafts thereon to reach Europe by the same steamer. These drafts glutted the market for a day, and put a cold chill on the "little mercurial fellow." But this new blood-letting checks, but does not remedy the disease, and ere long the fever revives and up goes the pulse to delirium heat.

But who bought the exchange? Go into the snug parlor of the "confidential friends" who warm themselves, and toast, and joke, and correspond with "Montgomery" and sign themselves "Laura"—the same who sometimes practice their forgeries on a broader field, quite up to the foreign Earl in the House of Lords. While the Yankee nation trembles and quake, preparatory to groaning and sweating, the coterie—Seward, Stanton, the King of Jesters, and the unnamed but called Montgomery—chuckle and pocket "whole lots of profits" against that dread day when they must take their departure, and leave in the lurch their fellows in folly and iniquity.

But worse for the Yankee patience, is the increased price of their living. They have not learned to bear and endure as have our people. No high, ennobling motives, inspire courage and determination with them. A bad cause, a worse conduct, vile instruments, unsuccessful effort, probe home and reach the quick, and the great nerve in the Yankee composition that run through the pocket and the stomach, are sensitive as pride and honor are in other people; and they ache and retch—looking from no moral penitence for hope and pardon, but still stumbling on through vice and wickedness to the deep abyss, profound, unfathomable, whence no mortal arm can grasp them. God bless them, let them go, say we; and along with them all who think a thought, feel an impulse, harbor a sensation or conceal an emotion akin to them or theirs.

The only green spot—we feel bound to record it, (green it is,) amid all this blackness and darkness, soon to be desolation, is Mrs. Lincoln's receptions, where, exquisitely attired, in the *crimson room*, herself in scarlet robes, this Queen of the King receives the admiration of all who choose to offer it. In that assemblage, a painter might suit himself with any color, especially with that most grateful to the "wives, mothers and sisters" of New York, and Gen. John A. Dix, the *Pater familias*.

Sad as are the remembrances of the fire and storm through which *we* have passed to escape that pestilential atmosphere—sorrowful and mournful as have been the sacrifices to effect that escape—nevertheless, in the final, complete eternal separation, there is a balm for every wound, a solace for all woes, comfort for every sacrifice. We pray God for its speedy accomplishment. We trust to the heroism, and valor, and indomitable spirit of our hero soldiers for the instruments to work it out, and to the discretion, judgment and wisdom of our rulers to direct and finish it.

Hide and Talley.

Strange things are told of the speeches of Gov. Vance, and the effect of them. It is said that the handling he gave the different members of the "unhappy family" was of the roughest sort. It is said he spoke of "John," as Joy calls him, metaphorically. Now there are some figures of speech, whose "earmarks" are too palpable. The co-owner was more tenderly touched—he was only alluded to as one of a class—those who were original secesh, but didn't go in, on account of Treasury occupations—then he "put up" a substitute—then became "milish officer," and finally wound up by co-owning the *Progress*—all for the purpose of *keeping out*. And Mr. Holden was set down as correspondent of his own paper and Editor of "John's." Now, there is no "soft soap" in this—it is a regular skinning—hide-and-tallow taking.

☞ But the *mysteries of the bedchamber*, with Mr. Holden in the principal character, is the deepest melo-drama of the age. Of course it was all acting—pledge and all—(except the brandy—that was real,) as the sequel discloses. But from the description, the part sustained by Mr. Holden must have been true to nature.

We do not deal more seriously with this *midnight scene*, until we hear from Mr. Holden. It is an accusation he will be obliged to meet—not clandestinely by sheets and half sheets—but openly, on the stump, before the people. It touches his courage and his honor. The people of North Carolina esteem both—and they will expect Mr. Holden to face this charge which Gov. Vance has made, boldly and publicly.

The Disavowal.

The worst feature in the reluctant disavowal by the *Progress* of its intention to reflect on Gen. Hoke, or frustrate his plans, is, that the *Progress* studiously withholds yet from the public the facts of the case. It sought to make capitol for Mr. Holden and against Gov. Vance, by charging that Gen. Hoke was arresting citizens and "manifesting no disposition to give them a hearing." The victory of Gen. Hoke and the universal satisfaction in his achievement, forces the disavowal; but the petty attempt to turn something to Mr. Holden's account lingers still; for *we* have asserted, and the *Progress* has no reason to doubt the fact, that Gen. Hoke duly reported the cases to his superior officer, and to the commissioner; and we further stated, that important movements, and the change of departmental commanders, operated to retard the action of Gen. Pickett. Yet all this the *Progress* withholds—gives Gen. Hoke no benefit of the truth—but impliedly renews its interference with the military operations, by solemnly "protesting against the indiscriminate arrest of citizens." What is this but another base accusation against this meritorious officer? And this must continue, we presume, to be borne. It is liberty of the press, that an Ex-Lieutenant who never saw a fight but has the control of a sheet of paper, may sit here from day to day and abuse, denounce and accuse our best officers of high-handed outrage, and go scot free. Never! while we can wield a pen to scorch and castigate such reckless and unworthy conduct. We have held a light pen over the *Progress*, because we abhor violence in newspaper controversy; but we greatly misapprehend enlightened public sentiment, if the course it is pursuing towards Gen. Hoke does not meet a significant condemnation.

Official Vote.

DAMPER FOR MR. HOLDEN.

The official vote in the 7th Congressional District foots up, for Leach, 4058
Foster, 2420
Ramsay, 482

Majority for Leach, 1156.

In the contest for Congress last fall, between Messrs. Christian and Ashe, the majority for Christian was above 1500. Conceding Mr. Leach then, to Mr. Holden, as he claims, there is a loss to "Mr. Holdenism" of 400 votes. When to this is added the fact that many men refused to go to the polls because of the running of two candidates against Leach, we think Mr. Holden has but little to *brag of*. If this is his first flash, it is rather "dark lightning."

There is curious news here, that Mr. Leach is for Gov. Vance. *We* allowed him to Mr. Holden, because he claimed him.—But we are not at all surprised to hear that the claim was only color of title, and not ripened by possession.

THE GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE LINES.—We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion is that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make the grand effort of the ensuing campaign in that quarter; but while there is much stronger evidence that that effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is also to be tried in North Georgia.

The enemy has an army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage which the enemy has not in Virginia: the impregnable fortifications of Chattanooga, upon which to fall back in case of disaster. The state of preparation in the army in General Johnston's front, the removal of the great body of the troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be surprised at any time to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a grand battle is going on.

Original---by our Devil.

What is the best *Hoax* of the season?
Why *Hoke's* capture of Plymouth, to be sure.

"We are authorized by Mr. Holden to say, that Gov. Vance done him marked injustice in his notice (at Fayetteville) of what took place at the mob in Raleigh."—*Raleigh Progress, April 29th.*

So far, this is the only response that we have heard from Mr. Holden, in reply to the statement of Gov. Vance of the occurrence which took place in his (the Goverpor's) bed chamber on the night of the mob in Raleigh, when Mr. Holden's types were knocked into *pi*. Is this bare, curt, generalized statement sufficient for Mr. Holden's pride? We shall wait to see. The charge by Gov. Vance is, that at night Mr. Holden fled from his house, leaving his family and his property—the one offended and alarmed by the presence of a mob, the other about to be destroyed; that he made for the Governor's mansion, sought refuge in the Governor's bed chamber, and put down the lights; that he, the Governor, after dispersing the mob, returned and found Mr. Holden in the dark, as described; that he looked pale and depressed—asked for brandy, which was furnished, and thereafter he revived; (*or rather, was "made alive;"*) when thus regenerated, he made this pledge: "Governor, you and I may differ in politics, but I hope my right arm may rot off, if I ever raise so much as my little finger against you."

This is Governor Vance's statement.—Every one will readily see what an accusation it involves, besides ingratitude. For our part we had never heard of it, and we were thunderstruck.

There can be but one opinion, and that is, that Mr. Holden can meet this accusation in only two ways—one is on the stump, face to face with Governor Vance, and refute it.—The other, by hastening to the Rapidan and there seeking out a front regiment, to go "in among the soldiers and the bayonets."

Gen. Hoke's Dispatch.

The error of the statement as to the number of prisoners taken at Plymouth, contained in Gen. Hoke's dispatch, grew out of the number as furnished to him by Gen. Wessel. It turned out after, that instead of sixteen hundred, we had captured twenty-three hundred or more.

We have as yet no news of Gen. H.'s further movements beyond his departure from Plymouth, which occurred on the 26th inst.

LICENSED PREACHERS.—The Enrolling officer of this District decided that simple *licentiate* preachers were not exempt from conscription. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Secretary of War; and the Secretary has sustained the appeal and reversed the decision of the Enrolling Officer. Hence this question is settled while the present law continues in force. Every man in every denomination who is authorized to preach and is discharging his duties, as required by his church, is entitled to exemption.

The public will be gratified to know, that the condition of Chief Justice Ruffin is much more favorable, and that he is recovering from his late alarming illness.

List of Casualties.

HEAD'RS, 6TH N. C. T.,
April 23, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Will you please publish the following list of the killed and wounded of the 6th North Carolina Troops, Hoke's Brigade, in the attack upon Plymouth on the 18th inst.

Co. A—private E. J. Barton, contused wound of the foot, slight.

Co. B—privates N. H. Teasley, flesh wound; J. M. Sanders, left hand, resection of the phalanges; J. E. Sanders, right arm, flesh wound; J. Tilly, right arm, flesh wound; A. Werdle, hand, slight.

Co. C—privates John McDaniel, killed in action; J. Tally, left arm amputated; Lieut. W. S. Clinton, through right thigh, very severe; Serg't J. E. Lyons, right hand, fingers amputated; privates A. J. Cloer, head and right thigh, severe; J. W Poe, right arm, flesh wound.

Co. D—privates F. S. Powell, resection of the left arm; J. A. Mitchell, left arm, flesh wound.

Co. E—privates J. E. Whiserhunt, right lung, very severe; J. C. McGee, right shoulder, flesh wound; J. Suttles, head and thigh, severe; T. N. Coxe, right leg, amputated; P. Peeler, right foot, severe; M. Woody, left hip, flesh wound; R. Pittman, hand, slight.

Co. F—private John W. Faucette, amputation of the left thigh, since dead.

Co. G—private G. Hevener, wounded in abdomen, severe.

Co. H—privates B. Bradley, right knee and left thigh, severe; F. Page, left arm, flesh wound; Harvey Hanna, killed in action; Joshua Johnson, mortally wounded, since dead.

Co. I—privates E. Abee, amputation of fingers; J. Childers, foot, slight.

Co. K—privates Henry Caps, mortally wounded, since dead; John S. Shaw, left leg, slight; B. Fonville, amputation of left arm; E. P. Hyatt, right hand, slight; J. Reese, foot, slight; A. J. Williams, head, dangerous.

J. G. HARDY,
Surgeon 6th N. C. Troops.

Casualties in the 43d N. C. Regiment.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 22.

Editors Confederate:—Below I furnish you with a list of the killed and wounded in the 43rd N. C. Regiment, Hoke's Brigade, in the late attack on Plymouth:

Co. A—Killed, none. Wounded, privates L. J. Quinn, in shoulder, slight; Robt. Grissom, temple, slight; H. W. Simmons, face, and fingers amputated; Thos. Coffrey, hand, slight.

Co. B—Killed, private R. B. McCorkle.—Wounded, A. W. Wilson, knee, slight.

Co. C—Killed, private Stephen Renfro.—Wounded, Lt. H. Brown, hand, slight; Sergeant W. L. Dew, leg, slight.

Co. F—Killed, Captain H. A. Macon.—Wounded, private W. Ethridge, hip, slight; Green Bell, knee, severe.

Co. G—Killed, private Lewis Duke.—Wounded, Sergt. T. H. Bobbitt, slight.

Co. H—Killed, none. Wounded, privates Wm. Moseley, leg, slight; W. T. Ashcraft, foot, slight.

Co. K—Killed, none. Wounded, private W. H. Meeks, fingers, amputated.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed 4. Wounded 13.

W. T. BREWER,
Surgeon 43d N. C. Reg.

Latest News by the Mails.

The last Richmond papers bring considerable news, from which we glean the following, being unable to get the full accounts in this morning's paper:

But little information is given concerning the operations of our own armies. All was quiet in the army of Northern Virginia, but it is said the great struggle cannot be much longer deferred.

It was extensively rumored in Richmond, that the enemy were landing at Westover, on James river, on Friday, but no confirmation of the rumor had been received.

The reported advance on the Peninsula turns out to have been the smallest kind of an affair. A party of 150 visited points on the York River Railroad and the Pamunkey river, and returned without doing any damage.

Our Richmond exchanges have Northern papers up to the 26th. We give below a summary of the news taken from the Yankee papers:

The very latest intelligence from the Red river expedition, under Banks, is dated from New Orleans, the 18th inst. Its defeat by Kirby Smith is acknowledged. It appears that the report of a rally on the second day and a repulse of the "rebels" was gotten up to soften the affair at the North. There was no second day to the affair. Banks took to his heels on the first day, and run nine miles before stopping.

The steamer La Crosse, from the Red river for New Orleans, having stopped at a plantation to take on cotton, the crew and soldiers got drunk at a distillery on the place, when a company of the 1st Louisiana (rebel) cavalry made a descent on the boat. The passengers and crew, after being robbed, were paroled, and the boat and cotton were burned.

THE FALL OF PLYMOUTH—A SPECIMEN OF YANKEE LYING.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* contains the official and other announcements of the fall of Plymouth. The butchery of the negro troops is news here, though if Gen. Hoke had butchered the whole garrison in the assault after a refusal to surrender, it would have been perfectly proper under the laws of war. The loss of the Confederates is put down at fifteen hundred! A telegram dated Fortress Monroe, the 24th inst., says the rebels, after finding themselves victors of the place, left two thousand men to guard the captured forces, and then started, it was supposed, for Little Washington. Their ram and gunboats moved off toward the mouth of the river.

All is reported quiet at Roanoke Island and Newbern.

The boat bringing the information of the fall of Plymouth arrived here [Fortress Monroe] this morning. This is the first arrival we have had from Roanoke Island, since Monday last.

The rebel ram and rifle screened Cotton Planter were on the Roanoke river, and our gun boats, the Tacony, Miami, &c., were waiting outside in the Sound to receive them.

Another telegram from Newbern, N. C., says: Two full companies of the Second N. C. Union (colored) volunteers were among the captured, the most of whom were led out and shot by the enemy after surrendering.

All the negroes who were found in uniform were shot.

Newbern and Washington are threatened with two rebel rams and a large force of rebels. The presence of more gunboats is immediately required here.

The Yankees seem to have one hope of stopping the Confederate rams now loose in the North Carolina waters, and that is placed in the Tacony, a vessel of the "double-ender" class, and was built and equipped at Philadelphia. She is a staunch craft, and carries ten guns, four each broadside, and heavy rifled pivot guns, fore and aft. As a paddle-wheel steamer she belongs to the third class, and is nine hundred and seventy-four tons tonnage. She is commanded by Lieut. W. F. Truxton, a grandson of Com. Truxton.

Grant is having reviews in the Army of the Potomac. On the 23d inst. he reviewed the Second Corps, (Hancock's,) which the letters written inform us passed him in "resplendent column." The Washington *Star* contradicts the report that Gen. Lee is moving towards the Shenandoah Valley, and says he is still in his old position on the Rappahannock.

It appears that Forrest captured Fort Pillow with only eight hundred men, and not several thousand, as at first reported.

A telegram from Louisville reports Forrest as marching upon Decatur, Hamburg, Columbus, Nashville, and about a dozen other places. He seems to have completely befogged the Yankees as to his movements.

The Government at Washington is straining every point to put men in the field. The drilled men in garrison and heavy artillery batteries in the Northern towns are being sent to Washington to relieve the garrison there and permit them to be sent to the front. Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, has received orders from Lincoln to raise a new regiment for the heavy batteries in that State and permit the old regiment to go into the field.

Burnside's corps left Annapolis, Md., on the 23d inst., and passed through Washington on the 25th. It was reviewed by Lincoln on Monday last.

FINANCIAL—GOLD STILL GOING UP.

The following is from a New York letter, dated the evening of the 25th inst.:

The money market is easier at 7 per cent for call loans. Foreign exchange is selling for 193½ in currency for first class sterling.—American gold is more active and decidedly higher, opening at 78¼, advancing to 80½, declining to 79½, advancing to 83¼, declining to 81¼, and closing quiet and firm at 83¼a83½ per cent premium. Government stocks are steady.

Last week the First United States Volunteers arrived in Norfolk from Point Lookout. This regiment was formed at the latter place from men who had formerly been in the rebel army. Col. Wm. R. Green is its commander, and it will be retained in Norfolk to do provost duty. They at present number over six hundred men.

Major Gen. Crittenden having been exonerated from all imputations whatever concerning his course at the battle of Chickamuga has been assigned to an important command, and ordered to report to Gen. Burnside.

Col. Whitson, of the 8th N. C. regiment was captured in Currituck a few days since. He was shot five times before he was captured. He was sent to Balfour Hospital at Norfolk. [We are glad to learn that Col. Whitson was not killed by the Buffaloes, as published by us a few days since. We trust he is not mortally wounded.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

Eugene Le Mar, a rebel spy now imprisoned at Fort McHenry, has been tried by a military commission, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

Beast Butler is out in a card, denying that he has protested against being made a subordinate in the military commands in his department.

The Charleston *Mercury* thinks that the new "Plymouth (N. C.) rock" was one too many for the Yankee "pilgrims."

Memphis, April 22.—Grierson has picked up a few of Forrest's men, but Forrest keeps his troops well together, and is too strong for a successful attack. His headquarters are still at Jackson, Tenn.

Washington, April 24.—It is stated that General Banks' removal has been seriously considered in Cabinet council.

The New York *Tribune* describes Banks' expedition as a failure. This grand defeat of Banks promises to bear other fruits. Gen. Steele, who was advancing from Little Rock to join him at Shreveport, and who had arrived within sixty miles of the latter point, will now have to flee for his life.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says, we understand a Baltimore paper, of the 27th, has been received, and that gold, on the 26th, was 184 in New York.

SCRAPS.

Several Shylocks in Montgomery, caught in the act of discounting five dollar Confederate notes, have been conscribed. This is a severe penalty for greediness, but that it is just, none will deny.

Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says: A question much agitated now is whether we shall allow the soldiers to vote. Hope the time may not come when the question will be whether the soldiers will allow us to vote!"

The Bank of Fernandina, Florida, has given four splendid soldiers to the Confederacy, all of whom have been distinguished in their several spheres, namely: General Finnegan, General M. L. Smith, who was at the seige of Vicksburg, Colonel Cole, of Gen. Lee's staff, and Captain Magee. All of the bank officers are in service.

The Louisiana Zouaves battalion of New Orleans, Lieut. Col. A. Coppens, commanding, which went into the war seven hundred strong, strewing its dead on numerous battle fields, holds the front on the Blackwater, in Gen. Ransom's department.

Bacon has declined in Atlanta from $5 to $4 per pound. Stand from under. May it still go down and gold in yankeedom go up with a vim!

Bacon has fallen from $5 to $4 50 per lb., at Selma, Ala. with indications of a still further decline.

The Mobile *Tribune* notices evident signs of a rapid decline in prices of groceries, provisions, etc. Butter, that commanded in the Mobile market, three weeks ago, from $10 to $12 per lb., is now dull at $5 to $6 per lb.—Bacon is offered at $3 50 per lb. Fresh meats have declined in the past ten days from thirty to fifty per cent. Corn is selling at $3 to $5 per bushel, according to quality.

The *South Carolinian* says "a yankee's favorite diet is his own words." In that case, remarks the Macon *Confederacy*, it must lie very heavy on his stomach.

A very modest poet seeks to assure the world that "most of all he loves the skylark's lay." We are prosiac enough to prefer the hen's.

The N. Y. *Herald* says there are 12 steamers running between Nassau and Wilmington.

A large number of Federal vessels have been wrecked lately on the North Carolina coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henry.

The table and chair used by Washington at the time of resigning his commission, are to be exhibited among the curiosities at the Maryland State Fair this month.

ANOTHER JOKE—In a conversation between the Royal Ape and his Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of raising the monitor sunk in Charleston harbor by means of a "cooffer dam, Old Abe told him he had "no faith in it---not a single grain. It reminded him of one of his neighbor's cows in Illinois, which he saw swallow a thistle, and *coff er dam head off*."

The Charleston Courier thinks it will startle the "dry bones" of the old fossil placemen who shape British policy towards intervention in every quarrel between Savages, and Pagans and Turks and Africans, and Asiatics, but neutrality as to the "American question," to learn that in the yankee House of Representatives the recognition of the South has been proclaimed as proper, and the members so offending against the high code of yankeedom have not been expelled. Another speech from our chief orator Lee, or that eloquent logician Johnston, or some Georgia stump speaker of the Colquitt stripe, will make many converts to the doctrine of recognition and induce Seward to ask an indefinite extension on that little note of ninety days, which has passed over several renewals without even the interest.

Impressive Ceremony at Dalton.

A most interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the Episcopal Church in Dalton, Georgia, on Wednesday last, in the confirmation, by Bishop Elliott, of four Generals of the Army of Tennessee, viz: Lieut. Gen. Hardee, and Generals Govan, Shupe and Strahl. The last named General was first received into the Church by baptism, and then the rite of confirmation was administered to him with the others. The Atlanta *Confederacy* referring to the impressive ceremony; says:

An immense concourse, civil and military, witnessed the imposing spectacle, including the Commander-in-Chief and nearly every General officer in the army. The Rev. Dr. Quintard and others of the Episcopal clergy officiated. The ceremony of "the laying on of hands" was performed by the eminent Bishop of this Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stepen D. Elliott.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the South claims at present among its members some of the most eminent civil and military officers of the Confederacy, including His Excellency the President, General Lee, General Johnston, and Lieut. General Hardee, while a Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana is now at the head of a brave army, and in striking distance, whenever the Philistines of the North may next assail our lines.

What a sublime spectacle is presented to the world. How grandly moral the contrast must appear to our sister nations abroad, with the patient and unfaltering Davis, the Liberty-martyred Jackson, the heroic Johnson, the veteran Hardee, and the great Lee, "communing with the angels in Heaven," and a host of other noble defenders of a holy cause, against such men as Lincoln and Beecher, the profane Butler, the sacrilegious Brownlow and Andrew Johnson, to say nothing of Turchin and the horde of the lesser lights in infamy, bearing desolation with the torch and axe over a peaceful land. The God of Battles will be with us to the end. The righteous judgment of the world cannot hesitate between antagonists so widely different.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ORANGE C. H., April 30.

Our scouts report Burnside to have arrived at Alexandria, preparatory to joining Grant.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 30.

Members of Congress are arriving slowly. It is regarded as certain now that there will not be a quorum Monday. The President's Message is ready for delivery. It is understood that it contains no point of striking interest. The dearth of news continues.

Northern News.

DALTON, April 30.

The Nashville *Union* of the 27th has received Washington dates to the 26th. Grant has taken measures to add enough to his armies to make them irresistible. Wild rumors are afloat this evening, that Longstreet is moving down the Shenandoah Valley towards the Maryland line.

New York dates of the 26th, say cotton is quite steady at 82. Gold at noon, closed at 80½.

St. Louis papers of the 25th, say it seems to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana were against Banks; as while the enemy remained on the ground after Saturday's fight, Banks retreated 40 miles.

The steamer Black Hawk suffered severely above Alexandria from the enemy. The rebels are still in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge. Our army is at Grand Ecore, fortifying both sides of the river; Banks and Porter both there.

Only five feet of water there and gunboats below, light draughts above. Prisoners say Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battle.

The steamer Lacrosse, loaded with cotton, was captured by rebel cavalry on Red river and burned.

Forrest is reported moving towards Alabama, followed by Grierson, who attacked his rear near Hudsonville, Miss., on the 21st—A sharp fight ensued and the rebels returned towards Jackson, passing through Lagrange.

Price has evacuated Camden, Ark., and Steele occupied the place.

A meeting has been held in the second U. S. colored heavy artillery at Fort Pickens, denouncing Forrest. One resolution adopted for the inscription on their flag—*victory or death*, as no quarters will be shown them.

Edwood Bristen, a citizen of Yankee extraction, residing near Fort Pillow, certifies in regard to the massacre of Yankees, that they were hunted down by blood hounds buried alive, and said the Quartermaster was burned.

The enemy near Cleveland evidently fear an attack, and are constantly in line of battle. All quiet towards Ringgold.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, May 1.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 28th, received. News unimportant. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says gigantic preparations are going on for the approaching campaign in Virginia.—Grant will not commence forward movement until all his arrangements are completed.

The State Constitutional Convention of Maryland organized on the 27th ult.

Gold closed at New York on the 27th at 177¾.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, May 1.

European advices to the 13th received. The British ministry were defeated on the 13th, in the House of Commons on minor educational question, by eight majority.

Great enthusiasm for Garibaldi in England, Palmerston accorded in an interview of an hours' duration. Lord Clarendon's mission to Parris, it is said for the purpose of dispelling Napoleon's irritation against England.

Maximillian's health improved. He was to leave for Mexico on the 14th.

The seige of Ruppel continues. The Danish garrison shows signs of weakness. The Danish Conference not assembled when the steamer left England.

President Davis' Child Killed by an Accident.

RICHMOND, May 1.

Saturday evening, seven o'clock, Joseph, son of President Davis, died from injuries received by a fall from a back portico of the Executive Mansion. His parents were from home at the time. The accident was not discovered until the little boy was found by a servant in an insensible condition in the yard. Every restorative that could be thought of was applied, but all to no purpose.

DIED,

At the residence of N. M. Long, sr., near Weldon April 25th, of Pneumonia, NICHOLAS MCKENNEY, infant son of Sally Williams deceased, and N. M. Long jr., age 22 months and 12 days.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

New Advertisements.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.
may 2-82-tde

IMPORTANT TO TANNERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE RIGHT TO use "Wattle's Patent Tanning Process" in North Carolina. By this Process, the time and labor usually required is reduced at least one half, and the result a very superior quality of leather. It has been purchased by some of the largest Tanners in the State, from whom we have certificates of its excellence.

It requires no alterations in the yard to use it. Price for an individual right is five dollars for every tan-vat in use. Information supplied on application, with stamp enclosed, to

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$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

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